FRIDAYJULY 17, 1874

Punishing the Wrong Men. An idea is disseminated among northern enthusiasts and occasionally meets with a concession at the South, which is so illogical, so unjust, and so much like an impeachment of the Almighty, that we make it the subject of .our most positive objection and repudiation.

This idea is that the late war was brought about by special interposition from Heaven for the purpose of abolishing slavery. We object to it as unjust, illogical, and as casting an imputation upon the author of our being, for the following reasons:

1st. The war came on from causes altogether natural. Those causes being plain and clearly traceable, it is useless to hunt for

2d. It is impeaching the Deity to represent him as specially interposing to destroy slavery when he did not interpose to stop it in its incipient and worst stage-viz., that of ever. the slave trade on the high seas, in which the negroes were kidnapped and forcibly transported under the horrors of the " middle-passage" to the land where they were sold into slavery. That "middle-passage" was a phase of cruelty of the slave merchants that never had its equal for brutality. To utilize all the space of slave-ships decks were only four feet apart, and the negro slaves were compelled either to sit or lie down; they could not stand up. Thus they were crowded together in a voyage of ninety or a hundred and twenty or more days. At the end of their journey they were removed from their foul and horrible situation weak and emaciated and fearfully reduced in numbers. It was deemed a splendid business if only one-fifth of the number died. It is an impeachment to say that that the subsequent slavery in this country, unexampled as it has been for its gentleness and humanity, by any other condition of slavery on this earth during historic ages. The longer it lasted the more kind and less burdensome it became.

3rd. If it be at all supposable that such to reconcile it with that perfection of mercy and of justice which we all accord to the Most High? In abolishing slavery for the good of society and to punish injustice, as it is supposed, are not the country and both the white and negro races plunged into a state out of which arise more misery, more wrong and injustice than were ever known under the state of slavery? What sort of mercy and justice would be that which would increase the misery and the wrongs of the country? Who can say that Gop could do such a thing? Is it not the work of man, the being who, as we are unhappily taught to know, is by turns the best and the worst animal on the face of the earth?

Therefore we cannot be so unjust to the Almighty power as to suppose for a moment that the war and its consequences come from his special interposition. Nor would we, by the slightest suggestion, intimate to our own oppressed and unhappy people, that they were peculiarly the objects of Divine wrath while the slave-traders upon the high seas and their descendants have known no such manifestation of supreme anger on account of the unparalleled atrocities of the former. The Divine laws established in the begin-

for himself. The bringing of the negro to this country was an act inspired by the basest motives and performed in the most barbarous manner. The races had been created and placed in latitudes and countries suited to their natures and dispositions. The forcible carrying of one race from its natural home and placing it in the bosom of a race distinct from it in disposition, habit, and constitution, was quite enough to make both races unhappy. But such a violent transferring of men to the society of others is always done through enslaving the inferior race. We are satisfied that such an act is the forerunner of political calamity to the land in which races dissimilar in all things are thus placed together. The laws originally established-laws providential-are sure to bring this about.

To say that such a calamity is a special providence is to do a great wrong to the Divinity and to society. It is a pleasant reflection to the descend

ants of the slave-traders to say that Gop did the slave-holder that his wrath fell. They derive a special delight from thinking especially of gains of the slave-trade being still a just wrath which has fallen upon the southbetter directed than that. No abolition of slavery could be just to the to beat.

races and to the land we live in which was not attended by deportation-the sending away of the slaves. The distinction of race and the inferiority of the enslaved, which body in this establishment to be present at a perity of the two races placed upon equality and tournament, &c., but we will venture to in the same community. No abolition which say that everything will be conducted in the pronounces and declares by law that they are equal is worthy of the wisdom of man, that of heaven itself?

Oh, no! The whole revolution was the South played in it-too well their innocence ture of that blind fanaticism, that bloated to have a gala-day. bigotry, that mean and scurvy political ambition, and thirst for the Government offices and jobs, not to feel and to know that the Gop in Heaven had no hand in the great national tragedy whose consequences it will take all the wisdom and patriotism of this yesterday. What says Mr. Lewis, is this a land to check and to remedy.

MASON COUNTY, WEST VA .- The enterprising people of Mason county, West Va., this State, that few of our citizens know nine-tenths of his party, we don't see where here to-day in a horrible condition from the much about them. Railroads have influ-like support is to come from,

travel, and for the want of railway communication with what is now West Virginia our people know less of famed parts of it than they do of the people of Missouri.

The battle of Point Pleasant, fought before the Revolution-in 1774-was one of the most famous of the conflicts with the savages, and there was spilled some of the very best blood of old Virginia, General ANDREW LEWIS, whose statue graces the WASHINGTON monument on our Capitol Square, command-

ed. CHARLES LEWIS, a true hero and among contesting the ground with the savage. The victory was won by the whites, although it cost them heavily.

This battle was fought where Point Picasant stands. Interesting to us for its p-st history, it is peculiarly so for i's relation to the Central water-line. To the ultimate completion of this line this city has long stitution, which is in a prosperous condilooked with a hope that, although often sick from being deferred, has still survived, and old friends, and she is now enjoying this now takes fresh vigor from the circumstances great blessing. which justify the belief that the great wo: k now is in a more promising condition than

Point Pleasant will stand at the point of connection between the Kanawha part of the lide and the Obio river. When the work is done, we shall know Point Pleasant better. It is seated in a tine productive country. Few places can compare with it in this respect. We doubt not that its agricultural and mechanical exhibition will tell a fine story both for its natural resources and its

[For the Day Book, !

Mr. Editor: I see in a copy of your paper of vesterdsy that the Richmond Dispotch says that the tail of comets always point from the san. Now, if the Dispotch woulds ady astronomy a little longer, where they are the same for that they they were very errorless. perhaps he would find that they were very errors and that the light which we see from their tails not governed by the sun's rays-viz: The count of 1807 had two talks also the count of 1811, also the count of 1823, also the count of 1843. The great count of 1744 had six distinct tails.

The author of the above is not at all courteous. We have said nothing that he Divine indignation which could permit these disputes, except that the tail of a comet brutalities has been wrought to activity by always points away from the sun. We do not propose to dispute about this. We will give a few authorities that happen to be at

Professor HENRY M. PARKHURST, of New York, has given to the public more information touching the present comet than has any other man in this country. He quotes BRANDE Divine interposition took place, how are we & Cox's Dictionary of Science, and thus endorses it and them. Here is a part of what Professor Parkhurst quotes:

"This leads us to mention a very interesting "This leads us to mention a very interesting circumstance in the history of the comet [of 1861]. About the time of the nodal passage (June 28 evening), it was remarked that the earth was behind the comet only two degrees in longitude, as seen from the sun; and the latter body being the warer to that luminary, it followes that the direction of the tail was such as to bring it either upon or very near the globe. Accordingly it was conjectured that, with the earth might have been involved in the tail on the evening of June 30, when she arrived at the comet's nodal point of longitude."

Here these distinguished authorities agree in declaring that if a comet is between the earth and the sun it follows as a matter of course that the tail would be towards the

The most distinguished astronomer in the world is Professor Schiaparelli, of Milan. Professor H. Schklen, in his Spectrum my in consequences, Summer's legacy Analysis, quotes much from Schlaparelli; will be a legacy of tears to his friends. It is After saying that Schiaparelli was the first termination of men, women, and children, to take account of all the phenomena" exhibited by comets and meteors, Professor SCHELLEN gives Schiaparelli's theory as to Republicans or Democrats, will find at the

ning are always in force. In them we find all the agencies which are necessary to bring about our troubles. The ambition, vices, and greed of man are always making trouble for himself. The bringing of the negro to comes within read of the power of attached of our sun. The attraction acts more powerfully on the preceding part of the nebulae than on the far-ther and following portion; and the nebula, while still at a great distance, begins to lose its original spherical form, and becomes considerably e-cuga-ted, other portions of the nebulous mass follow nthonously the preceding part, until the sphere continuously the preceding part, until the sphere is conversed into a long cylinder, the firemost part of which, that toward the sen, is denser and more pointed than the following part, which retains a portion of its original breacht. As it nears the sun, this transformation of the nebulous coud becomes more complete; illuminated by the sun, the preceding part appears to us as a dense nucleus, and the following part, turned away from the son, as a long tan, curved in consequence of the lateral motion preserved by the nebula during its progress. Out of the original spherical nebula, qui, e unce unceded with our solar system, a comet has been formed." is been formed."

He quotes again: "Schlaparelli shows in a striking manner that, as a comet is not a solid mass, but consists of parti-cles, each possessing an independent motion, the head or nucleus nearer the sun must necessa-rily compute its orbit in less time than the more distant motions of the Init. The Init will these distant portions of the tail. The tail will there fore lag behind the nucleus in the course of the comet's revolution, and the comet, being more and more clongated, will at last be either partially or entirely resolved into a ring of meteors."

This is not only interesting, but it seems to us to be conclusive of the question.

C.ESAR .- NAST lampoons or cartoons not punish their pious ancestors engaged in those people who are afraid of "Cæsar"bringing slaves to this country. It was upon that is, alarmed at the prospect of GRANT'S seizing the Government. A donkey, dressed in the robes of office, and bearing a torch which casts a dim light about the room, is part of their rich inheritance, and of the seen entering the chamber of another one of the same tribe, who is covered up in bed. ern rebels who never had anything to do but whose long ears and wild eyes tell the with the slave-trade, and who have treated story of his asinine qualities and ridiculous their slaves with a humanity unknown in apprehensions. The torch-bearing ass is lathe treatment of slaves in any other land at belled "CABAR." The one in bed is any time. Oh, no. This flattering unction frightened out of his senses. "New York is a delusion. Gon is just. His wrath is Herald Intelligence Office" is an inscription lighted up by the torch. NAST is hard

Several gentlemen of Chatham, Pittsylvania county, have sent an invitation to every led to slavery itself, are an insuperable ob- jollification at that spirited rural place. We stacle to the peace, contentment, and pros- do not know what is the occasion of the bail gayest and most animated style.

We knew the place a "long time ago," and how shall we contrast his wisdom with when it was called "Competition," and when the Tunstalls, Clarkes, Towneses, CLAIBORNES, and "sich," ruled the social work of man, and one of the worst pieces of hours. Its society was good, its hospitality the copyrights of her other works. Her sis- menced, with costs, &c." work that he ever did. It is a great error to unlimited, its spirit irrepressible. We doubt call the name of GoD in connection with it. | not that there is enough of the old leaven still No, no! We know too well the part the leavening the whole social collection to ment. ensure a great degree of graceful felicity in of all part or lot in the slave trade-too well the festival at Chatham. If circumstances their kind dispositions and their care for permitted of course we would be there whenslaves-aye, and we know too well the na- ever the good citizens took it into their heads

> THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL .- Hon. JOHN F Lewis, of Virginia, voted against the civilrights bill last winter, yet his name is signed to the address upon which we commented forgery, or has he changed ground?

In this connection we will state that it mond district not to reelect Mr. Smith. If last week, and was seized by a party of to make any provision for the necessary con-

this country from Europe is Miss EMILY V. Mason, who now resides in Paris, and who should be so well remembered for her active and practical zeal in behalf of the Confederacy, and for her angelic ministrations in our Richmond hospitals. She belongs to the famed Mason family of Virginia, and like a great majority of them imperilled all for the southern cause.

After the war it is well known she devoted her talents and efforts to the education of as many young ladies of the South as her the best remembered of his day, fell bravely means permitted. Wearied and worn by hard work, at the earnest solicitation of a lady friend of wealth she made the tour of Europe as her companion. A fine opportunity being offered by the death of an eminent lady who had charge of a school in Paris for the education of young ladies from America, Miss Mason took charge of the intion. Vacation gives a little time to see her

She returns soon, and will be accompanied by quite a company of very interesting persons, who go abroad to finish their education under the valuable direction of Miss EMILY. For those whose ability enables them to gratify the desire for a foreign finish to their career as pupils there could be no

We make this notice of this eminent and estimable lady because she deserves it, because she is still laboring for the good of others, and because every southern heart will beat with pleasure to hear that she is well and doing well.

Two years ago we were denounced as a Radical" for supporting Grant over Horace Greeley. Now nearly the entire Conservative press of Virginia is sustaining Kemper for his conditional declaration in favor of Grant for a "third" and a "seventh term." And the leading Conservative papers are kindly disposed toward General Grant for a third term unconditionally. Not only this, but almost every other Conservative voter you meet with is willing to take Grant for a third term. Who's Radical now ?- Staunton

Conditionally, man. Better GRANT than negro rule. Let him veto the civil-rights bill, and save all the State institutions in Staunton-those noble charities for the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the insane-and you will support him too.

STEADY !- The Dispatch is nearly square for the third term, and is now engaged in defending President Grant against the attacks of Harper's Weekly and Nast's cartoens. A little patting on the back will fix our contemporary. Brave Dispatch! Go it, old grey teard."- Valley Virginian.

What a wise man you are.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL AS A TEST .- EX-Chief Justice Lochrane, of Georgia, come out for the third term. He says:

"The hope of Democratic success in th next elections is to overthrow the majority in Congress who would vote for the 'civi rights bill.' In this success I beartily sympathise, for, say what we will, this land would become a desert before the features of that bill will be recognized or acquiesced in. The blood of the people is hotter than their brains, and come what impossible to enforce any law against the de and to make obedience to it by bayonets would be to make a desert of the South. The men who oppose this measure, found in south, in the next election, sympathy, and the national party that incorporates it in their platform will get only the colored vote. White men will shun it. This will, however, bring together the men who have split on the policy of loyalty and nationality, and will harmonize the South on a single idea of opposition to this bill.

"The currency and other questions will subordinate to this one, and no matter what else may be said or done. The naked point the South will be governed by will be undying hostility to every man who favors it, All President Grant for a third term by the Republican party, on a platform defining this fully settled. as one of the objects of the Administration, would sever all sympathy which has grown so rapidly at the South in his favor."

MISS AGNES STRICKLAND,-A cable teleram from London announces the death, on Monday, of Miss Agnes Strickland, the celebrated historical authoress. She was born about the year 1806, at Roydon Hall, in the county of Suffolk, and was the third of the five daughters of Mr. Thomas Strickland. When quite a child she gave proof of intellectual aptitude, the composition of poems being her favorite pursuit. Her father, however, discouraged her tastes in this respect. Her education, under his eyes, was of the most solid character, being chiefly in ancient languages and history. While she was yet but fifteen, however, she published a poem in four cantos called " Worcester Field; or, The Cavalier," which was praised by Campbell. Her family having met with reverses, she determined to take to literature for sup-

After writing a series of children's books. Miss Strickland turned her attention to work of a higher character, and conceived the plan of the "Lives of the Queens of England from the Norman Conquest." For this purpose she devoted herself to historical researches with great diligence, and finally the first volume of the work was published in 1840. It extended down to 1849. This work was very well received both by the press and the public, and established Miss Strickland's position as a writer.

Between 1850 and 1859 appeared in successive volumes and at different dates, ber Lives of the Queens of Scotland and of English Princesses Connected with the Royal and the matter proceed without further steps Succession in Great Britain." In this work on that subject. And if it shall appear that Miss Strickland declared her belief in the innocence of Mary Queen of Scots. She subequently brought out an abridged edition of her lives of the Queens of England.

Her next work was "The Lives of the Bachelor Kings of England-William Rufus, Edward V., and Edward VI." She also wrote the lives of the Nonjuring Bishops, of the Tudor princesses, and of the princesses of the House of Stuart, besides some minor works. For the copyrights of the "Queens' Miss Strickland was paid £2,000; it was subsequently sold for £6,000, and shortly after | ments of this section | the proceedings shall 1857 Miss Strickland repurchased this with be dismissed, and in cases hereafter comters, Susanna and Elizabeth, aided ber in most of her works. In 1871 she received a in its operation so as to bring within it all pension of £100 from the British Govern- cases commenced since December 1st, and

At a meeting of the County Conservative Committee of Hanover, held July 15, 1874. it was decided to hold township meetings to ver Dam, at Jones & Coat's store.

Hungary is entitled to six delegates, Ash-

A SHOCKING OUTRAGE BY NEGROES .- Memphis, July 15 .- Marks Levy, a peddler, prising people of Mason county, West Va, will on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of October have a fair at Point Pleasant, which stands on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Kanawha. We find it valuable to be particular in our geography, for so perfectly estranged is this part of Virginian is not posted. The new fix part of Virginian from the noted places of West Virginia, once within the limits of West Virginia, once within the limits of the Natural Plants of West Virginia, once within the limits of the Natural Plants of West Virginia, once within the limits of the Richard County, Ark, and the suicidal for the people of the Richard County, Ark, and the suicidal for the people of the Richard County, Ark, and the suicidal for the people of the Richard County, Ark, and the first of the releast of the city of Manchester, nearly the was seized by a party of negrees, who robbed him of his pack, stripped him, carried him into a dense wood, tied him to a dense wood, stripped him, carried him into a dense wood, throughout the United States for the seven in bankruptcy, and all acts done under them one of his statements which I am strick, and opinioations one of his statements which I sate week, and was seized by a party of one of his pack, and underested, there to setting aside all adjudications one of his statements which I state to sequences of setting aside all adjudications one of his statements which I sate week, and was seized by a party of one of his pack, and all acts done under them into a dense wood, tied him to a dense wood, throughout the United States for the people of the Manchester, nearly the market of the city of Manchester, nearly the market of the city of Manchester, and the m

cision by Judge Dillon.

On Wednesday last, says the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette of the 11th, Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, had before him, at his chambers in this city, a petition to review the order of Judge Treat, of Missouri, holding that the new amendment of the bankrupt act affected cases commenced since December 1st, in which adjudication had been made before the new act took effect. The decision of Judge Dillon has been awaited by the legal fraternity with considerable interest. He gave his opinion on yesterday, and we lay it in full before our readers this morning: In re Obear. In re Thomas-United States

Circuit Court, Eastern District of Mis-

souri, July 8, 1874. While the late amendment to the bankrupt act is retrospective in its operation so as to bring within it all cases commenced since December 1, 1873, and in which at the time of the passage of the said amendment (June 22, 1874) the petitions for the adjudication remained to be acted on, yet it does not annul or disturb judgments rendered or adjudication made and in force at the time of the taking effect of said amendment. Before Dillon, Circuit Judge-Bankrupt

Act-Retroactive operation of Amendment of June 22, 1874. These are petitions for review under sec-

tion 2 of the bankrupt act. Facts in the case of E. G. Obear: On the 4th day of May, 1874, a creditor's petition was filed against Obear in the District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, stating that, being a broker and trader, he did, on the 28th day of May, 1873, suspend, and did not within fourteen days, nor at any time thereafter, resume payment of his commercial paper. To an order to show cause Obear appeared on the 13th day of May and admitted the petition, and he was thereupon on that day by the court adjudicated and declared a bankrupt, and subsequently, June 22d, an assignee was elected, to whom a deed of assignment was made, and was regularly proceeding in the discharge of his duties until June 30th, when the District Court, on its own motion, made the following order: "It is ordered that the petitioning creditor amend his petition within thirty days so to conform to the 12th section of the act of

"1. By alleging that the number of unsecured creditors who have joined therein constitute at least one-fourth in number, and that the aggregate of their debts provable under this act amounts to at least one-third of all the debts so provable.

following respects—to wit:

Congress as approved June 22d, 1874, in the

"2. Said amended petition shall be signed and verified by the first five signers thereof, if so many there be, in the manner and form required by said act."

"3. The allegation in the original petition of the suspension of the debtor's commercial paper for fourteen days shall be so amended as to aver the suspension and non-resumption thereof within a period of forty days before the filing of the original petition of his commercial paper made or passed in the course of his business as such broker and trader."

And it is further ordered that all other proceedings in the case be stayed until said amended petition is filed.

To this order the petitioning creditor, the bankrupt, and certain secured and unsecured creditors, excepted; and it is to have the same reviewed that the petitioning creditor has brought the present petition. Facts in the case of James S. Thomas: In

this case a creditor's petition was filed against Thomas on the 25th day of April 1874, duly charging as an act of bankruptcy the suspension of his commercial paper on the 15th day of November, 1873. Such proceedings were had that Thomas was regularly adjudicated a bankrupt on the 25th day of April, and his case referred to a register Creditors met on May 30th, and resolved to proceed under section 43 of the bankrupt ct, and appointed a committee of one. John G. Priest, as trustee, to whom all the property of Thomas was conveyed, and who has since then been engaged in winding up and settling the trust. On the 30th day of June the District Court, on its own motion, entered an order similar to the one in Opear's case, above given, and which was excepted to in a like manner, and is now here for review at the instance of the petitioning cred itoz, the bankrupt, and other creditors,

J. B. Woodward, for Obear's creditors. Hill & Bowman, for Thomas's creditors.

No appearance, costra. Dillos, Circuit Judge: In both the case before me the proceedings in the District Court were commenced after December 1 1873, and the adjudication of the debtors as bankrupts was made before the late act this is true, and the nomination of even amending the bankrupt act took effect, and in neither of the cases had the estates been The recent amendment to the bankrupt

law makes several important changes in respect to involuntary bankruptcy, and among other changes it requires that at least one fourth in number of the creditors representing one-third in amount of the provable debts shall petition for the adjudication; and the time of the suspension of the payment of commercial paper, constituting an act of bankruptcy, is extended from fourteen days to forly days, and prescribes and limits what shall be considered such paper. The amendatory act approved June 22,

1874, is made retroactive in the following

"The provisions of this section shall apply to all cases of compulsory or involunfary bankruptcy commenced since the 1st day of December, 1873, as well as to those commenced hereafter. And in all cases commenced since the 1st day of December, 1873, and prior to the passage of this act, as well as those commenced hereafter, the court shall, if such allegation as to the number or amount of petitioning creditors be denied by the debtor, by a statement in writ ing to that effect, require him to file in court their places of residence and the sums due them respectively, and shall ascertain, upon reasonable notice to the creditors, whether one-fourth in number and one-third in comprised six volumes, and the publication amount thereof, as aforesaid, have petitioned that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt. But if such debtor shall, on the filing of the petition, admit in writing that the requisite number and amount of creditors have petitioned, the court, if satisfied that the admission was made in good faith, shall so adjudge, which judgment shall be final, such number and amount have not so petitioned the court shall grant reasonable time, not exceeding in cases heretofore commenced twenty days, and in cases hereafter commenced ten days, within which other creditors may join in such petition. And if at the expiration of such time so limited the number and amount shall comply with the requirements of this section the matter of bankruptcy may proceed; but if at the expiration of such limited time such number and amount shall not answer the require-

Undoubtedly the new act is retrospective in which, at the time of its passage, the petitions for the adjudication remained to be

acted on. Without entering upon the inquiry as to the competency of Congress to annul by select delegates to attend the county and mere legislative declaration prior adjudicacongressional convention, on Thursday, July | tions of bankruptcy regularly made, in pur-80th, at the following places: Hungary, at suance of laws in force at the time, and the Coleman's store; Ashland, at Ashland; Bea- | conveyance and acts thereunder, I am of the opinion that Congress did not intend by the amendatory act to overturn or disturb adjuland to five, and Beaver Dam to six to each dications then already made and in force. convention. The convention to nominate a | The arguments in support of this view are clerk will meet at Hanover court-house on derived from the language of the amend- a handsome tribute to the veteran patriot. Wednesday, August 19, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. ment; from the accepted principle of construction that statutes are to have no further or greater retrospective operation than plainly appears to have been the legislative over to Crittenden county, Ark., intention, and from the failure of Congress

enced alike the current of trade and that of Among the passengers lately strived in The Bankrupt Lay-Important De- to put such cases upon the footing of new equally in the benefits of the new provisions. But it is implied from the nature of the proceedings, and the steps that are prescribed o be taken in respect to both old and new cases, that by the language quoted Congres contemplated pending cases in which no adindication had yet been made. The law requires the adjudication to be made upon the etition of creditors, and as amended requires given portion of the ereditors to concur, and limits the time within which, both as to old and new cases, the requisite number and amount must join in the petition. The court determines whether the requisite number and amount have or have not petitioned; they have, the matter proceeds, and the adjudication will or will not be made, depend ng upon whether the alleged acts of bankruptcy are or are not established. On the other hand, if the statutory requirement as to the number and amount of creditors is not met, the provision is that the proceedings shall be dismissed. All this clearly shows that Congress had in contemplation cases in which no adjudication had been made, for these steps are all preparatory to

> Congress overlooked the fact that through out the United States, between December and June, there were many hundred cases in bankruptcy in which adjudications had been made and which were in various stages of progress, some in which little had been done, others in which property had been sold, suits decided and dividends made, but which were not yet entirely closed. It it had been intended by Congress to annul all that had been done under the bankrupt act since the first day of December, over turning adjudication, and disturbing settle ments, payments, dividends, conveyances, &c., it is quite incrediole that provisions would not have been made for this extraordinary and confused state of affairs. The amendatory act is silent as to the rights and remedies of the various parties who would be af fected by legislation, having this grave and extensive retrospective operation. The argument, then, is a strong one that no such consequences were intended; and the more so since the retroactive provisions may have full effect given them by holding them as in tended to apply to all cases commenced since the first day of December, which had not pro gressed to an adjudication at the passage of the amendatory act.

amending section 40 of the original act.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the orders of the District Court in each of the cases under review were erroneous, and they are accordingly reversed. These orders were purposely made as they were, not as necessarily embodying the opinion of the District Court, but that they might present for review cases which would measure the scope of the retroactive operation of the amendatory act. And what I hold is that it does not affect decrees or adjudications then made, while conceding that its remedial provisions do in many respects apply to cases brought since December 1st, and which were pending when it went into operation. Orders reversed.

[From the New York Herald, 15th.]

Out of Exile or into Prison! DEPARTURE OF JOHN MITCHEL FOR LIVERPOOL ON THE IDAHO-A QUIET LEAVE-TAKING. The Williams & Guion steamer Idaho

sailed from pier 46 North river at about ten minutes past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and among those on board were John Mitchel and his daughter. Although Mr. Mitchel wished to make his departure as private and unostentatious as possible the news of his intended visit to Ireland had spread pretty widely, and a large crowd as sembled to bid him God-speed. There was no formal gathering, no deputations from organizations to bore him with long-winded | testimony to the investigating committee, to and useless addresses, but there was a solid of the great exile, whose hearty good-will towards the man and entire devotion to the principles of which he is the first living expopent there could be no mistaking. A few of the relies of the "Young Ireland" party were there, but by far the greater number were younger men, who learned their first principles of nationality from him and his colaborer and friend Thomas Davis. Most of them had been prominently connected with and more especially with the late Fenian and Irish Republican brotherhoods. By far the greater number were men of respectable position and education, but there was also a considerable sprinkling of hardy sons of toil, who left their work for the purpose of having one look at the returning exile before he left. As it was understood that Mr. Mitchel did not care for noisy demonstrations his wish was respected, except that there was a little crowding upon the deck and some good humored crushing to get a shake of his hand and have a parting word.

Among those present were Capt. Mitchel, his son; Mr. Richard O'Gorman, his friend and colleague in the '48 movement; General Bourke, O'Donnovan Rossa, Dr. Mulcahy, and other Irish exiles; William E. Robinson, P. J. Meehan, Major Conyngham, Robert White, Myles M. O'Brien, James Tracey, Edward L. Carey, James M. Braun, Captain James T. Maguire, Lieutenants Samuel Cayanagb, and Edward Murtagb, Rev. Eugene Sheehy and many others.

The crowd was very earnest in its enthusiasm, but a sense of the danger to Mr. Mitchel incurred by the step he was taking threw a tinge of sadness over the occasion. Many there grasped him by the hand as it for the last time, as nearly all were fully persuaded that he would be arrested as soon as he set foot on British territory, if he even got time to land. Before the planks were removed Mr. Mitchel came on deck for a few minutes, and was subjected to a series of vigorous handshakings that must have tried his patience in no small degree. He quietly and briefly thanked his friends for their good wishes, bade them good-bye, and went down to his cabin. As soon as the steamer began the head of the pier to get a last glimpse of him. and here the enthusiasm that had been pent up for some time found vent in a series of hearty cheers. Mr. Mitchel, however, did not appear on deck, much to the disappointment of some of the more demonstrative of the throng, who anticipated a poetic or nonsensical display, as the good ship swung out

Mr. Mitchel fully recognizes the risk he is running in going to Ireland; for, though he does not recognize, us he never has, that he has been tried, he is fully cognizant of the fact that the English Government has the power to do anything they please in Ireland. That country," he said, "belongs to us, and no one has any right to keep us out of it." He has many matters of a private or family nature to settle in Ireland, and after ency wishes him to "represent" it "out of Parliament" he will be perfectly willing to undertake the responsibility.

With a view to put their enthusiasm for Mr. Mitchel into substantial shape, many of ganized a committee to collect funds for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial worthy of the man, and befifting the services he has rendered to the cause of Irish independence.

on this side of the Atlantic thus gives ex-

pression to its appreciation of the man who has stood sternly and unflinchingly by the cause of liberty in the hour of darkness and danger. A sum of over \$2,000 has already been collected, and branch committees are being organized in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities throughout the Union. It is intended to raise \$25,000, which will be A CARD FROM MR. MITCHEL.

To the Editor of the Herald:

While your reporter's account of my views and intentions in now returning to Ireland

behalf. Neither is there any vacancy to the representation of any county or borough fit Ireland, and there may be none during the present Parliament. JOHN MITCHEL. Brooklyn, July 14, 1874.

The Late Chicago Fire.

LOSSES OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES. NEW YORK, July 15 .- The fire in Chicago ast night has occasioned some heavy losses among the insurance companies in this city. but as a general rule the losses here are light as most of the damage occurred in a district where the risks of the Board companies were very light in consequence of the inflummable character of the buildings. The following is a list of some of the losses among local insurance companies : Home, \$150,000; Phonix, of Brooklyn

\$25,000 to \$30,000; German-American, \$25, 090 to \$30,000; Germania, \$20,000; Republic. \$7,000; Underwiters's Agency, 857,000 Hoffman, \$2,500; Atlantic, \$4.000; Continental, \$50,000; Hanover, \$20,000; Standard, \$10,000; North British and Mercantile \$20,000; Howard, \$20,000 to \$25,000; Manhattan, \$7,500; National, \$3,000; Citizens'. \$20,000 : Irving, \$7,500 : Williamsburg City an adjudication, and this view is further \$10,000; Lorillard, \$5,000; Farragut, \$7,000; confirmed by the provisions of section 13 New York and Yonkers, \$12,000; Mar. \$2,000; Adriatic, \$25,000; Ningara, \$5,400. Besides, it is impossible to suppose that The Hamburg and Bremen Company loses HARTFORD AND PROVIDENCE LOSSES.

Hartford, July 15 .- The risks of Hartford insurance companies on property in the Chicago burnt district amount to \$1,730,000 as follows : Atna, \$75,000; Hartford, \$47. 000; National, \$25,000; Phenix, \$17,000 Connecticut, \$5,000; Orient, \$2,500, and Atlas, \$1,500.

The Providence insurance companies represented in the Chicago fire love less than a housand dollars each.

BOSTON INSURANCE RISKS.

Boston, July 15 .- The following are the only Boston offices having agencies in Chicago that have suffered by the fire: Franklin \$5,400; Faneuil Hall, \$1,500; Manufacturers' \$5,000 to \$7,500; the Shoe and Leather, a small amount; Prescott, not over \$2,000; Neptune, ₹5,000 to \$7,500; North America, \$2,500 on the Baptist church.

The Plymouth Church Inquiry. IRS. TILTON WITHDRAWS FROM HER HUSBAND'S

[From the New York Tribune, June 15.] Another sad chapter has been added to the infortunate scandal which for weeks has been upon everybody's lips. Rumors have long been current regarding the domestic infelicity of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and now the crisis has been reached, and the house is divided against itself. Mrs. Tilton, acting for herself, went before the investigating committee appointed by Mr. Beecher immediately after it was organized, and gave testimony which did not corroborate, but, on the con trary, was opposed to the version of the story which the public letters of Mr. Tilton had favored, and which has suited the various theories of those who believe Mr. Beecher in the wrong. In the excited state of mind which possessed both the one and the other, it was not surprising that this act on her part'should be followed by immediate separation of the man and wife, and the result was that after consulting with friends she left her home, and is at present at the house of Edward J. Ovington, Jr., with whose family she has long been upon intimate terms. From what can be gathered from

her friends, and indirectly from herself, she takes this step deliberately and with the purpose of adhering to her position, unless Mr. Filton should conclude to keep back the statement which he has promised regarding Mr. Beecher. For the present, however she intends to maintain silence so far as the public are concerned, and having given her await the developments of the next few Meanwhile efforts are being made to bring the work of the committee to a sudden end The committee claim to have no part in this attempt, but others of Mr. Beecher's friends are exerting themselves, mutual friends of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher are seeking to effect it, and it is thought by many who are fully acquainted with the history of the case

and the character of the evidence that the week will not end before a settlement is reached. To the public the course of Mrs. Filton augurs ill for her husband, and the unqualified friends of Mr. Beecher regard it as entirely overturning any charges which have been hinted at or that Mr. Tikon is likely to present, while those who sustain the latter assert that the circumstances of her testimony and action will have little weight in the face of the evidence, should this eyer be given.

Mr. Tilton retains his children at his home in Livingston street, and Mrs. Tilton expects to remain for the present where she now is. The excitement has been intense with her

for many days, and she now wishes to gain rest and quiet. SUPREME CONCLAVE OF THE ORDER OF HEP-TASOPHS .- The Supreme Conclave of the Order of Heptasophs, or Seven Wise Men,

of the United States, convened yesterday at the hall No. 51 West Fayette street. The Order as at present organized was firs formed in Maryland in 1869, and has thrived better here than in any other State, though t is in a healthy condition of growth all over the country, with a prospect of its being extended to Germany in another year. William E. Foster, of Virginia, Supreme Archon, presided over the conclave. Other supreme officers were M. M. Day, of Texas, counsellor; W. H. Wade, of Virginia, pre-

late : H. C. Tabb, of Virginia, guide. Representatives of eighteen States were present to the number of about forty. Reports of the supreme heptasophs, archon, secretary, and treasurer, were read and accepted. The report of the supreme secretar shows the state of the Order generally to be

satisfactory, the progress made being rather solid than rapid. Maryland is referred to as to move out of the dock a rush was made to the oldest of the Grand Encampments, comprising four encampments in good condition, with 230 members and twenty conclaves, with about 1,300 members; in Ohio there are five conclaves, with 475 members; in Virginia, four conclaves and about 250 members; in New Jersey the Order holds its own; in California it is looking up; in Texas there is one encampment and several conclaves; in Pennsylvania, especially in Philadelphia, there are several encampments and numerous conclaves. There were encouraging reports also from Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Indiana, and other juris dictions. After reading these reports and transacting other business of minor importance, the Supreme Conclave adjourned till this morning. In the afternoon there was a parade of the

Order, comprising the several Encampments these have been attended to if any constitu- of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and the different Conclaves in the city. Though not so great in numbers as some of the parades of which the people of Baltimore have been speciators, the Heptasophs presented quite a brilliant spectacle, composed of the the leading Irishmen in this city have or- crusaders of the Encampments in a handsome uniform, and of the Conclaves in regalia and black suit, with white gloves, the supreme representatives and grand officers in barouches, the commanding officer and his aids on horseback, and a mounted guard, with handsome banners, and bands of music playing at frequent intervals .- Baltimore

LOSS OF THE GOVERNMENT BY THE CRICA-GO FIBE.-Mr. George S. Bangs, general superintendent of the railway postal service, goes to Chicago to look after the interest of the Post-office Department in connection with the burning of the post-office in that city Tuesday night. The Government loses between \$30,000 and \$40,000 by the destruction of the office. - Washington Star.

PROPOSALS.

CPECIAL NOTICE. - Sealed proposats will be received at the Auditor's office, in re

DEATHS Died on the morning of the 16th instant Ex BEORGIANNA, only child of F. A. and E Crean; aged seventeen months.

Dearest Famy, thou hast left us;
We thy loss most deply feel;
But 'tis God that hast bereft us;
He can all our sorrows heal. Funeral will take place from the resident parents. 314 Madison street, near Broad DAY, 17th instant, at 3 o'clock. Friendly in the searce of t AY, 17th instance will please accept this notice, naintances will please accept this notice. Birmingham, England, papers please copy.

Died, in this city, of choices infantom, of the EDWARD infant son of Philip v. and Scherer, aged one year seven mor His funeral will take place THIS DAY (Pr. 4 o'clock P. M. from his father's residence.
Twenty-ascond street. Union Hill. The
the family are respectfully invited to an
east further notice.

DRY COODS.

TUNE 25, 1874.

Ready-made LINEN SUITS. VICTORIA LAWN SUITS. Embrosdered LINEN POLONAISES, seked and embroidered CAMBRICSKIRTS. just opened for travellers to springs and water

have received within a day or two many her g for the mmmer. LINEN TRAVELLING SUITS. LINEN BRAVELLING SUITS,
LAWN TRAVELLING SUITS,
Lawn Travelling SUITS,
Embroidered Linen Grenadine Suits, weekle
Embroidered Linen Folonaises,
Cambric Sairts, tucked, plain, and embroidere
SHETLAND WOOL SHARLS, \$2 to \$5;
New Shiring Populas, for enter-NEW SHADES POPLINS, for suits; TRIMMING SERS, every polor; BLACK SATIMIOF triming;

BLACK SATIMOT ITIMIMES;
PARASOLS AND SUN-SHAPKS; CORSETTS,
COTTON AND TERREAD HOSE-SILK TIES,
BUFFLINGS, SASHES, BLACK SPANISH SCARS,
STOR-BAND ORGANDIES, DOMBINE; SODE-BAND LAWNS. Since-Band Calcones, 208 pieces New Prints, 10 and 125c.

LOR SUMMER.-Just opened by T. R. PRICE & CO., LAMA POINTS and SA QUES, SLEEVELESS JACKETA READY-MADE SHIRTS, NEW SUMMER CASSIMERES, LINEN DRUAS, for good 2001 GENTS' and LADIES' THREAD and SHE

LISLE THREAD SHIRTS, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

HUDGINS, GORDON & CO. (June 22d) are opening CHOICE DRESS GOODS-very cheap; BORDERED LAWNS-new and cheap; LINEN FABRICS of all kinds for ladies' dressesing

More hash Ribbons at 75c. : GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

FANS in variety. CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

In consequence of removing to their NIW STORE, and in order to reduce stock before so de CARDOZO, FOUROUREAN & CO. will for the next few weeks sell goods at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

They offer unusual bargains in many desirable GRENADINES,

> BEREGES, POPLINS, &c., from 15c. at

Their buyer being in New York, they will be ceiving by every steamer fresh sapplies of good many novel and exceeding 5 cheap, among which a

large lot of SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER. HANDSOME SASH RIBBONS at 50c. A full stock of ORGANDIES, LAWNS, & Just received, SOLID COLORED STRIPE VICTORIA LAWN with LACE to match-some

CLOTHING. DO NOT FORGET

> THE ALL CASH SYSTEM WILKINSON & WITHERS'S

has wonderfully cut down the price

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS.

CALL AND SEE. [jy 14-eod3t] NTOTICE.-In order to make a change in

My business Loffer my entire stock of CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
AT COST.
M. W. ROSE, 1202 Main street, between Twelfen and Thirteenth, jy 9-1m

SPRING CLOTHING. THE LARGEST STOCK to be found in the CITY MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' or CHILDREN'S wear, CUT TASTY, MADE WELL, and for sale at

Sign: LONG FLAG.

WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO, &c. 30 CASES FAUILLAC CLARET,
30 cases ST. JULIEN CLARET,
20 cases BRINTEAU & CO. SSAUTERNES,
10 cases LEOVILLE CLARET.
10 cases LA ROSE CLARET,
and a general assortment of PORTS and SHERE
RIES, suitable for the secson. "SUMMERDAN"
(AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA.) RYE, OLD DIYERIAL CABINET-1868 and 1870-RYE, in barrels and half-barrels. For sale low to the trade, at
wholesale only, by

wholesale only, by

JENKINS, CAPERS & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Merchants,

No. 113 south Fourteenth street, below Cary.

50 BARRELS PURE RYE WHISKEY, O BARRELS PURE RYE WHIST
50 barrels RECTIFIED WHISKEY,
10 barrels GIN,
Pure FRENCH BRANDY,
Pure FRENCH BRANDY,
Pure PORT and SHERRY WINES,
GREEN and BLACK TEAS,
FAMILY and EXTRA FLOUR,
or sale by

JOHN M. HIGGINS. HARVEST WHISKEY,

BLACKBERRY BRANDY,
CALIFORNIA BRANDY,
FRENCH BRANDY,
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
M. B. Buck's CATAWBA, IVES, and
CONCORD WINES,
J. B. KIBO, 717 Broad street. J. B. KIDD, 717 Broad stree HANGER & CO.'S PURE AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA., RYE WHISKEY;

ABNES No. 1 PURE AUGUSTA COUNTY, VA., RYE WHISKEY. As agents for Richmond and Manchester we offer the trade the above brands of pure whiskeys in loss tosuit. We have also Bumgardner and other brands of Whiskey, Wines, Gia, Brandy, Le., and a full fine of GROCERIES Coffees, Sagars, Teas, Bacca

Lard, Soap, Flour, Mackerel, Herrings, Chees, Soda, Candles, Texacco, Cly as, fresh supplies DSBORN'S JAVA and GLO'SE, MILLS RIO COF. fEES (for which we are age ats) at wholesale by UPHOLST ERING. &c.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON & SUN would ask the 'attention of those in want to an unusually fine a scortment of PAPER HANGUIGS, CHINA MATTINGS, CARPETS, O'IL-CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOO'DS, SHADES, &C. my 2-Sm 1206 MAIN STREET.

FOR SALE. BRICKS! BRICKS!

BUILDING BRICKS of all kinds and of bet quality for syle. Apoly to yards at Rocketts of JOSEPH ALLARD'S, Main and Twentieth streets to 23-1m OR SALE, VERY CHEAP, ONE O I ANDREWS'S SUPER-HEATING twenty horse power, in good order; one of ro-TRUNK ENGINES, ten horse power; and THREE HORSE POWER ENGINE, at WILLIAM E. TANNER & CO. S.

Metropolitan Iron Works Seventh and Canal stre Jy 15-3t* 50 BARRELS BRIDGE WATER FAM. Flour, 10 barrels No. 1 Mackersh, at W. 6, 0AV DRIDGE & CO.'8, 827 Broad street, at W. 6, 14